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10/583,052	06/14/2006	Peter Dytrych	NL03 1445 US1	8831
65913	7590	04/09/2009	EXAMINER	
NXP, B.V.			FAHERTY, COREY S	
NXP INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT				
M/S41-SJ			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1109 MCKAY DRIVE				2183
SAN JOSE, CA 95131				
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			04/09/2009	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

ip.department.us@nxp.com

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/583,052	DYTRYCH, PETER	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Corey S. Faherty	2183	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 March 2009.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-3,6-10 and 12-17 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-3,6-10 and 12-17 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is in response to the Request for Continued Examination filed on 03/10/2009.
2. Claims 1-3, 6-10 and 12-17 are pending in the application and have been examined.
3. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 11/21/2008 has been entered.
4. The 35 U.S.C. 101 rejection of claims 1-3, 6-10 and 13-15 made in the previous office action is withdrawn because applicant has made it clear on the record that the claims include hardware.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), *at the time the application was filed*, had possession of the claimed invention. The added material which is not supported by the original disclosure is as follows: "computer readable medium" in claim 13. Applicant alleges that support for the term "computer readable medium" exists in the original teachings of the application, but has cited only support for terms such as "storage medium", "floppy disk", and "CD-ROM". Because the term "computer readable

medium" includes embodiments outside the scope of these specific examples, the term is not supported and cannot be used in the claim language. To overcome this rejection, the claim should be amended to recite a "storage medium" as is disclosed on page 10 of the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

6. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

7. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 for being directed to non-statutory subject matter. There is evidence in the specification [page 10, lines 7-9] that the claim includes an embodiment directed to an electro-magnetic signal, which does not fall into a statutory category of invention. To overcome this rejection, the claim should be amended to recite a "storage medium" as is disclosed on page 10 of the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

10. Claims 1-3, 6-7, 10 and 12-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suzuki (EP 1 046 983) in view of Faraboschi et al. (U.S. Patent 5,930,508), referenced from here forward as Faraboschi.

11. Regarding claims 1, 12 and 15, Suzuki discloses a parallel processing apparatus for processing data based on instruction words comprising at least two individual instructions used for controlling at least two respective functional units, [page 6, paragraph 0039; a processor contains at least two processing units, each of which processes an instruction of a very long instruction word], said apparatus comprising:

an instruction processor arranged to process a first individual instruction extracted from a first instruction word, and at least a second individual instruction extracted from at least a subsequent second instruction word, as a new single instruction word [pages 6-7; paragraphs 0043-0048; instructions are compressed by combining individual instructions from multiple instruction words]; and

a program memory arranged to store said single instruction word [page 8, paragraph 0061; the compressed instruction is stored in a memory].

Suzuki does not explicitly disclose that the processor is further arranged to add a predetermined control information to said single instruction word, said control information indicating an allocation of said extracted first and at least second individual instructions to said

respective functional units and a sequential order of said first and least second individual instructions at their respective functional units.

However, Faraboschi discloses an instruction compression technique similar to that of Suzuki in which nops are removed from the original instruction words and the remaining instructions are combined [col. 2, line 66 – col. 3, line 15]. In the system of Faraboschi, the processing means is arranged to add a predetermined control information to the compressed instruction word [col. 4, line 57 – col. 5, line 35], said control information indicating at least one of an allocation of said extracted first and at least second individual instructions to said respective functional units [col. 4, lines 65-66] and a sequential order of said first and least second individual instructions at their respective functional units [col. 5, lines 12-39].

It would have been obvious to use the compression techniques of Faraboschi in the compression system of Suzuki because doing so allows for more efficient compression and execution of the instructions due to increased opportunity for compression.

12. Regarding claim 2, Suzuki in view of Faraboschi discloses an apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said instruction processing means is arranged to extract said first and at least second individual instructions if said first and at least second instruction words each comprise one of predetermined instruction patterns with at least one delay instruction, and to compress said first and at least second instruction words into said single instruction word [Suzuki, pages 6-7; paragraphs 0043-0048; instructions are compressed when nops exist].

13. Regarding claim 3, Suzuki in view of Faraboschi discloses an apparatus according to claim 2, wherein said delay instruction is a null operation [Suzuki, pages 6-7; paragraphs 0043-0048; instructions are compressed when nops exist].

14. Regarding claims 6 and 16, Suzuki in view of Faraboschi discloses an apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said control information consists of at least one bit added as at least one respective most significant bit to said single instruction word [Faraboschi, col. 5, lines 13-35].

15. Regarding claim 7, Suzuki in view of Faraboschi discloses an apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said instruction processing means is arranged to check said control information in an instruction word read from a program memory to re-establish said first and at least instruction words based on said control information, and to supply said re-established first and at least second instruction words to an instruction decoder [Faraboschi, col. 5, lines 13-18].

16. Regarding claim 10, Suzuki in view of Faraboschi discloses an apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said parallel processing apparatus is a VLIW processor [Suzuki, title].

17. Regarding claim 13, Suzuki in view of Faraboschi discloses a computer program product comprising code means for controlling a computer system so as to perform the steps of a compression method according to claim 12 when loaded into said computer system [Suzuki, page 8, paragraph 0061].

18. Regarding claim 14, Suzuki in view of Faraboschi discloses an apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said new single instruction word further includes a third individual instruction extracted from a subsequent third instruction word [Faraboschi, Figures 4,5; a compacted instruction word may include three or more instruction syllables].

19. Regarding claim 17, Suzuki in view of Faraboschi discloses a method according to claim 12, further comprising: reading the stored single instruction word [Faraboschi, col. 5, lines 36-39; the compacted instruction is read]; checking said control information in the read single

instruction word [Faraboschi, col. 5, lines 36-39; the delimiter bits are used]; re-establishing said first and at least second instruction words based on said control information [Faraboschi, col. 5, lines 36-39; the delimiter bits are used to differentiate the original instructions]; and decoding said re-established first and at least second instruction words [Faraboschi, Fig. 6; col. 5, lines 46-60; instructions are dispersed to be executed].

20. Claims 8-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suzuki in view of Faraboschi as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Iwata et al. (U.S. Patent 6,275,921), referenced from here forward as Iwata, and Topham (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2001/0047466).

21. Regarding claim 8, Suzuki in view of Faraboschi does not explicitly disclose that all instruction words associated with delay slots and branch targets are marked, wherein extraction of instruction words is based on the markings. However, Suzuki analyzes all instruction types to determine which will be extracted and therefore, in a system having delay slots and branch instructions, it would be obvious to mark those specific types of instructions in order to analyze them for potential extraction. Furthermore, as is well-known in the art, as well as being taught by Iwata [col. 19, lines 15-63] and Topham [page 6, paragraphs 0075-0077], delay slot instructions and target instructions must be executed with their specific basic block and therefore care must be taken when compressing such instructions with other instructions. It therefore would have been obvious to a person having skill in the art to mark these types of instructions and base any compression or extraction of instructions on those markings.

22. Regarding claim 9, Suzuki in view of Faraboschi, Iwata and Topham discloses an apparatus according to claim 8, wherein said instruction processing means is arranged to adjust

at least one program memory address based on a decided extraction [Topham, page 1, paragraph 0011].

Response to Arguments

23. Applicant's arguments filed 07/10/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

24. Applicant first argues that the proposed combination of Suzuki and Faraboschi would undermine the stated purpose of the Suzuki reference to provide compression without assigning special bits to an instruction field and that there is therefore no reason for one having skill in the art to form the combination. The examiner respectfully disagrees. A person having skill in the art will recognize the benefits of adding the techniques of Faraboschi to Suzuki. The addition of control bits such as taught by Faraboschi allows for more instructions to be compressed because those instructions do not need to meet the same criteria that instructions in the system of Suzuki must meet in order to be compressed. Furthermore, the use of the delimiter encoding bits in Faraboschi allows, for instance, for a compacted instruction word to be stored across address boundaries [col. 6, lines 3-6], resulting in more efficient compression of those instructions. The use of dispersal bits also allows the compacted instructions to be quickly and easily forwarded to the appropriate functional unit without needing to decode the instruction. For at least these reasons, the addition of the techniques of Faraboschi to Suzuki would be obvious to a person having skill in the art.

Applicant has argued that a person having skill in the art would not combine the two references because the techniques of Faraboschi allegedly undermine Suzuki's purpose. The

examiner respectfully disagrees. The teachings of Faraboschi do not undermine the teachings of Suzuki. Faraboschi simply offers another design option and discusses the benefits of using that option (as outlined in the previous paragraph). Applicant's attempt to portray a difference in design choice as an undermining of Suzuki's purpose is not persuasive because it is common that different design options result in different benefits. Faraboschi has given clear examples of the benefits of his technique and a person having skill in the art will use that technique when those benefits suit the needs of the system.

25. Applicant next argues that the delimiter bits of Faraboschi do not indicate a sequential order of instructions. The examiner respectfully disagrees. Faraboschi explicitly discloses that the delimiter bits are used by the instruction sequencer in order to fetch instructions [col. 5, lines 36-45]. The delimiter bits are used to indicate the point at which one instruction ends and the next begins. Without the delimiter bits, it would be impossible to determine a sequence because there would be no indication that a next instruction had started. Applicant's argument is therefore not persuasive.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Corey S. Faherty whose telephone number is (571) 270-1319. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday and every other Friday, 7:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Eddie Chan can be reached on (571) 272-4162. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Eddie P Chan/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2183

/Corey S Faherty/
Examiner, Art Unit 2183